Statement-l

State-wise Wind Power Installed Capacity (as on 31.03.2008)

States	Capacity (MW)
Andhra Pradesh	122.5
Gujarat	1252.9
Karnataka	1011.4
Kerala	6.5
Madhya Pradesh	187.7
Maharashtra	1755.9
Rajasthan	538.8
Tamil Nadu	3873.4
West Bengal	1.1
Others	32
TOTAL:	87532

Statement-II

State-wise Wind Power Installed Capacity during the last three years

States	Capacity (MW)
Andhra Pradesh	1.3
Gujarat	985.0
Karnataka	600.1
Kerala	4.5
Madhya Pradesh	1582
Maharashtra	1298.6
Rajasthan	254.1
Tamil Nadu	18162
TOTAL:	5118

Wind power potential

3637. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry clearly identifies the goals and roadmap to achieve the wind power potential of the country *i.e.* 45,000 MW;

(b) if so, by when the above targets would be achieved and whether any measures have been initiated to achieve the same;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the figures of wind energy potential in the country can be revised upwards once the said 45,000 MW figure is achieved; and

(e) if so, how much hike in the wind energy could be projected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHftI VI4>AS MUTTEMWAR): (a) to (c) Integrated Energy Policy has projected capacity addition of 30,000 MW from wind by the year 2032, which would be a major part of the realizable potential. Efforts by the Government to promote setting up of commercial wind power projects through private sector investments by way of fiscal incentives such as concessional import duty on certain components of wind electric generator, excise duty exemption, ten years' tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects, benefit of accelerated depreciation and loan from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other financial institutions are being continued during the Eleventh Plan Period. Further, wind power is being given preferential tariff in potential States. Continuous efforts are made to identify new wind power potential areas through wind resource assessment studies by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology, Chennai.

(d) and (e) Upward revision of the potential of wind energy would depend upon identification of new wind power potential areas including off-shore areas, development of improved and large and turbines to extract more energy from the available wind regime in the country and availability of more land for setting up wind power projects in potential areas and electricity grid for evacuation of wind power.

Development of solar energy in Delhi

3638. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister ofNEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to develop solar power in National Capital Territory of Delhi, to overcome power shortage;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to give any kind of incentives to households who go in for the above system; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, Government of NCT of Delhi have been promoting the use of solar water heaters and energy conservation devices to overcome power shortages and for Demand Side Management. They have made the use of solar water heaters mandatory for certain categories of buildings, apart from certain incentives to the users.

(c) and (d) The Government of NCT of Delhi have announced a rebate of Rs. 6000/- per system to households for installation of solar water heaters. In addition, the Ministry of